## THE EPISCOPALIANS

Primary Diocesan Convention to Meet Tomorrow.

MEN TALKED OF FOR

Parliamentary and Legal Questions to Arise.

CONFERENCE TONIGHT

Few religious bodies have ever met in this city in which so much local interest has been felt as there is in the gathering of Episcopal clergy and laymen which be gins its sessions tomorrow at St. Andrew's Church as the primary convention of the new diocese of Washington.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church a couple of years ago, it is true, had before it for considera tion the famous Briggs heresy case, which attracted national attention, but there was no subject discussed on the floor that so vitally affected a large section of the com-munity as the principal matter of business that will come before the diocesan convention in the election of a bishop to preside over the church here. Although the newest diocese in the country, the general feeling is that it will not be many years before the diocese of Washington comes to be recog-nized as one of the most important in the United States. The establishment of the Episcopal Cathedral in this city will lend to its dignity, and the very fact of this city being the capital of the nation has led churchmen gererally to the feeling that one of the ablest men in the church should be secured to preside over the destinies of the new charge.

#### Tonight's Conference.

The conference of the delegates to the con vention which will be held at Trinity Church tonight is expected to have an important effect upon the deliberations of the body which meets in regular session tomorrow. So far there has been no general interchange of views among the gentlemen who will compose the convention upon the important questions to be presented to it other than in the way of casual conversation, brief correspondence, or meetings of a few of the delegates who have appeared to have made up their minds as to what course should be



pursued in approaching the matters that pursued in approaching the matters that will come up for corsideration. Tonight's conference, however, will be of a general character, and the attendance will not be confined to any one set of delegates holding similar views on the subject, but will be in the nature of a preliminary gathering of all the members of the convention, and when it is concluded, it is thought, it will be easy for all concerned to understand prewhen it is concluded, it is thought, it will be easy for all concerned to understand pre-cisely what is the sentiment of their col-leagues regarding the business before them. The matter to be considered tonight, as set out in the call for the conference, is the wisdom of introducing into the organic law of the new diocese the following features: 1. The latity to be represented on the stand-1. The laity to be represented on the stand-

ing committee.

2. The laity to have a concurrent vote with 2. The latty to have a concurrent vote with the clergy in the election of a bishop, the two orders balloting separately.

3. The election of a bishop to be determined by a majority of the votes of the clergy and a majority of the votes of the latty.

It is said that probably no religious body of its character was ever confronted with such delicate questions as that which will convene here tomorrow.

#### Might Invalidate the Election. A vast amount of responsibility will rest

upon the delegates, because an error of judgment in determining the questions arising may affect the validity of the electio of a bishen, which is to follow after they are disposed of. The present organic law of the Episcopal Church provides that when a law affecting the diocese is sought to be changed, the proposition embracing it must be made at a diocesan convention which is composed of delegates from each of the parishes in the diocese, and that it must then be submitted to each parish for separate action. When the parishes have acceptance of the parishes have acceptance action. then be submitted to each parish for separate action. When the parishes have expressed their desires on the subject of the change or changes proposed, the result must be reported to another diocesan convention, which may approve or disapprove of the matter as it sees fit.

A number of the delegates believe that the new diocese has the power to enact organic laws for its own government at once and

new diocese has the power to enact organic laws for its own government at once, and declare that the majority rule should be adopted in place of the two-thirds rule prescribed by the Maryland constitution. A great many others, however, who are conscientiously desirous of doing only that which will receive the approval of the higher bodies of the Episcopal Church, while they do not object to the majority rule in any sense, are opposed to the convention

they do not object to the majority rule in any sense, are opposed to the convention tampering with the law as it stands, because of the possibility that such action might be afterward declared invalid. It is recalled that when the diocesan convention met in this city last spring and had to determine the question of dividing the diocese of Maryland into two dioceses rumors were rife for many days preceding the convening of the body that its members were torn into sundry factions by the widely diverging views held upon the subject they were to consider. It was declared with positiveness that almost savored of authority that the Washington delegates were all at sea regarding the quesgates were all at sea regarding the ques-tion of division, and the delegates from Baltimore and some other parts of Mary-land came down to Washington expecting to see a disorganized and discontented set of Washingtorians and to find before them



tedious and difficult work in settling the question at issue. A conference similar to that which will be held tonight was to that which will be held tonight was held just preceding the convention last spring, and when the delegates got together and talked over the matter of dividing the diocese it was found that little if any friction existed, and before the conference adjourned even this had been satisfactorily overcome. It is hoped by many that tonight's gathering may have much the same effect upon the convention that begirs tomorrow. It is probable that if a strong minority appears in favor of changing the organic law the whole question will be postponed for a later convention to consider, but at the present writing the impression seems to prevail in well-informed quarters that the convention will proceed

to the election of a bishop under the twothirds rule, and that all controversial matters will be either smoothly settled or postponed for a future convention to settle.

It is usually possible in advance of a convention to make a reasonably good guess
as to the outcome of an election, but in the
present case it is anything but an easy task
to say who stands the best chance of being
chosen as the first bishop of Washington.
Three local ministers and one other who
was formerly here and is well known in
this city have been prominently mentioned
in connection with the new office. They
are Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, rector of the in connection with the new office. They are Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, rector of the



Church of the Epiphany; Rev. Dr. John H.

Church of the Epiphany; Rev. Dr. John H. Elliot, rector of the Church of the Ascension; Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith, rector of St. John's, and Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay, now the rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, but formerly of St. John's Church, Georgetown. In addition to these, some prominence has been given recently to the name of Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity Church, New York city.

While the names of these five ministers are about the only ones mentioned in advance of the convention, it is not at all certain that any one of them can receive the two-thirds vote of the clergy and latty which is necessary to an election if the Maryland rule prevails. In the opinion of a number of active churchmen who have taken a deep interest in the coming convention it is more than likely that the choice will fall upon a "dark horse."

In case the two-thirds rule prevails, however, the convention might adjourn without electing a bishop. In that event the standing committee would be the executive head of the diocese, though it would probably call upon the bishop of some near-by diocese to perform the necessary functions of a bishop during the interim, such as the rite of confirmation and the like.

Of the three local ministers who are men-

Of the three local ministers who are me Of the three local ministers who are mentioned as possible candidates, all are so well known that little need be said of them now. They are the rectors of three of the wealthiest and most influential churches in the city, and it is generally agreed that any one of them would make an acceptable bishop. Dr. Elliot and Dr. McKim are both southern men and the latter was rector of Christ men and the latter was rector of Christ. men and the latter was rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, at one time, and afterward was rector of a church in New Orleans. Dr. Elliot has been the rector of the Church of the Ascension ever since it was first built and has taken a prominent place in local matters at different times. He is a in local matters at different times. He is a slender, scholarly looking man with very considerable dignity and grace of manner. All three men are in the prime of life, which is a good deal in their favor. for the estab-lishment of a new diocese is by no means an

easy task.
Dr. Mackay Smith is generally regarded as one of the finest pulpit orators in the city. He is a man of independent means outside of his salary, and it is said that all that he receives from his church he at once turns back to be used for chur h purposes. Dr. McKim is also generally supposed to be a wealthy man, which is regarded as somewhat in his favor, for while the new bishop will not receive a large salary at first he will not receive a large salary at first, he will be in a position where a good deal will be expected of him in the way of hospitality be expected of him in the way of hospitality and entertainment. It is probable that the new diocese will be able to pay its bishop a salary of about \$5,000, but he will not be provided, for the present at least, with an eriscopal residence, as is done in most of the older dioceses.

Rev. Dr. Lindsay was born in Virginia and diucated at William and Mary College in

Rev. Dr. Lindsay was born in Virginia and educated at William and Mary College in Williamsburg, at the University of Virginia and at the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia. His first parish was in his native state, followed by a charge in Washington. While here he was chaplain of the House of Representatives of the Fortyeighth Congress. Subsequently he was called to a parish in Connecticut, and in 1889 he went to Boston as rector of St. Paul's suced to a parish in Connecticut, and in 1889 he went to Boston as rector of St. Paul's, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Courtney, who had been called to the bishopric of Nova Scotia. Dr. Lindsay was elected, while in Washington, to the bishopric of Easton, in Maryland, but the office was declined. Subsequently he was elected assistant bishop of Alabama, and this, too, was declined. Dr. Lindsay was a deputy from Massachusetts to the general conference at the last session at Minneapolis, as well as to the preceding session. He is now president of the standing committee of the Massachusetts diocese.

Wm. E. Vibbert of New York and Rev. Dr. J. H. Johnson of Detroit. They are both regarded as typical high church men, and



strength during the next few days be factions. The former is, of course, in the minority, but a Star reporter was give, to understand this afternoon that the minority is by no means as small as is generally

thought.

This question of the relative strength of the two factions is likely to come up when the convention considers whether or not it comes into being under the constitution of Maryland, or whether it is free to adopt its own course of procedure. It is said that the high church men will command a suffi-cient number of votes to act as the party of obstruction if they see fit. In other words, with a two-thirds vote necessary to a choice, they can, it is claimed, muster up at least a third, and can prevent the election of any candidate whom they do not

Minority Candidates. A prominent minister said to a Star reporter this afternoon that the names of the three men, Dr. Lindsay, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Vibbert had been fixed upon in a caucus of the minority held last evening, and that in his opinion they were likely to fight for one of the three to the end. Which will receive their support in convention will receive their support in convention wil: probably depend upon which one seems likely to command the greatest number of votes from the other faction in case of a compromise. With one thing and another the sessions which begin tomorrow will be fraught with a good deal of interest. It is more than likely that a merry parfiamentary war will be started when it comes to the election of a standing committee, for it is then that the question whether a two-thirds vote or a majority whether a two-thirds vote or a majority vote is needed. This will probably precipi-tate the question of the constitution.

A colored man named William H. West was a prisoner in the Police Court today because he was found loitering about Benning last night. Policeman Boland arrested the man because he had no means of support and he also thought the man was of affected. Judge Kimbali managed to get from him the fact that he is from Maryland, and that he came from Montgomery county. It is thought that he came here on a farm wagon and got lost when he started to walk home. He was held for examina-

#### LIBRARY NEEDS

Special Report From Mr. Spofford Sent to Congress.

A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

Bureau of Copyrights and the Arrangement of the Books.

THE NEW BUILDING

the librarian of Congress, made in accordance with a provision in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill which became a law last March, was presented to the Senate this afternoon. The librarian was required to make at the next regular session of Congress "a full report touching complete reorganization of the Library of Congress and whether a separation of the law library from the remaining portion is desirable in view of the completion of the new library building."

The report sets forth in some detail as is stated for the information of Congress the facts involved in the growth of the library from 70,000 volumes in 1864 to 725,000 in 1895.



under the charge of Mr. Spofford. He re fers to the enactment of the statute of 1870, which changed the system of copyrights, so that all the original records of copyrights in all the states were transferred to Washington and all records of copyright entry were from that time kept in the office of the

were from that time kept in the office of the librarian of Congress.

He said that this measure, while a great step in the direction of improved and efficient working of the copyright system, brought the librarian of Congress greatly increased labor and responsibilities. It added to the duties of the librarian, previously limited to the "library itself, an extensive bureau of details. All this increase of duties, as well as the additions made to the library, were interfered with by the neceslibrary, were interfered with by the necessity of occupying the narrow and already overcrowded space set apart for the library. The report refers to the earnest appeals made to Congress for additional room, beginning in 1872. He states that during the past few years the number of pow myblications of few years the number of new publications of all kinds actually received has reached from

all kinds actually received has reached from 70,000 to nearly 100,000 annually.

The report sets forth at length a plan of classification to be carried out when the library is installed in the new building.

The report refers to the ample room provided in the new building for the copyright publications and to the space allotted to the various features of the library, such as the reading room and the facilities for as the reading room and the facilities for handling the books expeditiously.

#### Librarian's Many Duties. The report then discusses the subject of

the reorganization of the force employed of the extent of the duties involved in the right department. "The librarian," the re port states, "is charged with two wholly distinct functions. One as librarian of Con-gress, the other as register of copyrights. In the first capacity he must act as the custodian, the protector, the enlarger and, to a considerable extent, the interpreter of the great collection confided to his charge. His daily duties involve the direction of all Other Candidates.

Two other men have been mentioned as candidates for the bishopric within the last two or three days. They are Rey Dr. cattlegrees and characteristic of the orders are careful or cattlegrees and content of the orders. library through the searching of auction catalogues and other book lists, the orders sent to agents or booksellers in the United States and in Europe, the acknowledgment of all books and pamphlets presented, the orders or receivals of subscriptions to many periodicals, the adjustment and payment of billis and of salaries, the answering of numerous letters of inquiry on many subjects, of constant applications for employment, the supervision of the catalogue system of the library, the final revision of titles and the decision of doubtful cases, the arrangement or rearrangement of portions of the library, constantly going on, the selection of books, pamphlets and periodicals for binding or repairs, the scrutiny of all title letterings returned from the tindery, to correct errors, the purchase of stationery consumed, the provision of room for outside storage of the library overflow, the time consumed in personal interviews and in extending the courtesies of the library to foreigners and other visitors, and a multiplicity of other details too numerous for mention here. Add to this the records of beooks drawn catalogues and other book lists, the order details too numerous for mention here. Add to this the records of books drawn

Add to this the records of books drawn out and returned by both houses of Congress and other officials entitled to that privilege, with the constant vigilance required to protect the collection from depletion through violation of its by-laws, and some idea may be fermed of the varied functions of the librarian charged with all these responsibilities.

"The other branch of the librarian's dutles, the registry of all copyrights granted to citizens of the United States and to foreigners, requires an additional amount of daily labor which is by itself sufficient to employ all the time and energies of one man, however willing or competent he may be. He is required to deal daily with a correspondence amounting to 40,000 to 50,correspondence amounting to 40,000 to 50,000 letters a year, to read and dictate replies to all inquiries submitted, to keep daily record of all fees received and to turn them into the treasury without rebate, annually to make entry of about 60,000 publications by their titles, to sign with his own hand copyright certificates for at least half that number, to keep up constantly an index of copyright entries by authors and publishers and by subjects (though not prescribed by law), to receive for deposit nearly 100,000 copyright publications of all classes every year, to stamp, register and file away all this mass of material, which must also be credited in the correspondence amounting to 40,000 to 50, register and file away all this mass of material, which must also be credited in the copyright ledgers and upon the index, to sign receipts for all such publications when requested, to furnish certified copies under seal of numerous entries where required by parties to suits involving copyright property, to produce for examination the original publication deposited, to devote time to judicial examinations, cross-examinations and affidavits whenever his testimony is required, to institute daily searches in his records and in those of the District courts in order to fix the time of expiration of all copyrights, to prepare and to

tion of all copyrights, to prepare and to ton of all copyrights, to prepare and to print a constantly increasing series of forms of instruction and information to applicants for copyright, to determine daily, in a large proportion of the applica-tions, whether the article presented is or is not a lawful subject of copyright, to furnish weekly to the printer a full catalegue of the publications deposited, to assign to each assistant in the copyright bureau his special labor, and so to organize the work as to reduce its arrears to a minimum, to take personally upon himself in many cases the examination of records and

many cases the examination of records and transcripts to avoid mistakes, and to respond to all comers seeking information as to any of the manifold questions involved in copyright.

"All this multifaricus labor has been performed by the librarian (however imperfectly in some portions) for twenty-five years past, with a force of assistants quite inadequate to the task, and in the midst of obstructions arising from want of room for its performance, which is believed to be without a parallel in the business of the government.

Register of Copyrights. "Under all the disadvantages in the way of prompt and thorough service that this library has done so much for the informa-

tion of Congress and the public, and to forward the interests of all seeking to se-cure or to verify copyright records, is often remarked upon with surprise. But there remarked upon with surprise. But there have been times when the utterly insufficient force, and the pressure upon the librarian of official work which could not be postponed or neglected, has led to arrears in accounts which were deeply regretted. He shrinks from no responsibility in this or in any other matter, and while candidly admitting a sense of humiliation that any errors should be laid to his charge, he claims with equal candor that while he may have erred in constructing too liberally certain provisions of law, he is free

may have erred in constructing too liberally certain provisions of law, he is free from any conscious wrongdoing.

"Six months ago he suggested to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department his purpose to urge upon the attention of Congress the importance of separating the functions of register of copyrights from those of the librarian of Congress, in order to a company the congress, and the second control of the librarian of congress, and the second control of the librarian of congress, and the second control of the librarian of congress, and the second control of the librarian of congress, and the second control of the librarian of congress, and the second control of the librarian of congress, and the second control of the librarian of congress, and the second control of the librarian of congress of the lib from those of the librarian of Congress, in order to prompiliude and efficiency of service. The same recommendation is made in the annual report of the auditor, and is enforced by many considerations of much weight. The appointment of a suitably qualified register of copyrights, who should be a bonded officer, to have charge of the entire business of copyrights, and of the clerical force employed therein, would relieve the librarian from an immense bureau of detail, and enable him to devote his energies to the tasks immediately belonging to library interests. The impending removal to the new building, and the steady and continued increase of the copyright business, with the incident labor, emphasizes this apparent necessity. Yet the reand continued increase of the copyright brainess, with the incident labor, emphasizes this apparent necessity. Yet the relief should not be deferred until the completion of the building, now more than a year hence. The interest of the library service and of Congress would be promoted by an immediate provision for such an officer, with the increase in the clerical force embodied in the estimates of the librarian submitted to Congress. The register of copyrights should be a skilled officer, with special knowledge of copyright law and judicial decisions thereunder, and his compensation should be such as to secure the best efficient service of an expert. Three additional copyright clerks are required to carry on the current work with due efficiency, and to keep the important and essential indexes up to date.

"The extensive business of the copyright office should be organized into several divisions, embracing, (1) Administration in

office should be organized into several di-visions, embracing, (1) Administration (in which a bookkeeper and cashier should be employed, under the register); (2) corre-spondence; (3) records; (4) Index system; (5) files; (6) malls and stamping; (7) prepara-tion of copyright catalogue; (8) revision of all work.

all work.

"Congress will scarcely grudge the provision asked for to place the system of national and international copyright on a footing of the highest efficiency, when it considers the fact that the system pays into the treasury average fees of \$50,000 annually, besides bringing into the library of the government, free of cost, a wealth of publications in literature, science and art which it would require much more than that sum annually to purchase." annually to purchase." The Divisions Suggested.

The report further suggests that Congress consider the subject of the care of

giess consider the subject of the care of the new library building. Mr. Spofford is of the opinion that the force of skilled engineers and electricians, with watchmen, firemen and other employes, should be in charge of a superintendent of the building and not of the librarian. He states that an estimate for this service for such portion of the fiscal year 1896-97 as the occupation of the new building by the library may require has already been rendered to Congress through the treasury.

"Respecting the general question of reorganization of the entire library service," the report continues, "it may be gathered from what has been laid before Congress that the following departments or divisions are deemed important; (1) Printed books, (2) periodicals, (3) manuscripts, (4) maps and charts, (5) works of art, (6) catalogue department, (7) binding department, (8) copyright office and records, (9) superinter dence.

"Each of these divisions should have a

department, (7) bipsipg department, (8) copyright office and records, (9) superinter dence.

"Each of these divisions should have a competent head, and the salaries of those employed in each should be graduated in proportion to experience, capacity and responsibility. Minor divisions, especially in the department of printed books, will be necessary, but into details of the distribution of duties among those specially skilled in various divisions of knowledge the librarian will not now enter, in view of the length of this report."

The report gives some figures in regard to the number of employes in the Congressional Libraries. In regard to the expediency of removing the law library to the new building Mr. Spofford states that as long as the Supreme Court continues its sessions in the Capitol he believes that the convenience of that tribunal, as well as of Congress, will be best subserved by continuing the law library in its present location, or perhaps accommodating it in one of the upper halls to be vacated. As to the disposition which will be made of the room made vacant when the removal of the library is effected, the report states that it library is effected, the report states made vacant when the removal of the li-l-rary is effected, the report states that it is suggested that a working reference library of from ten to twenty thousand volumes might usefully be left in the central library

## THE COURTS.

Court of Appeals-Present the Chief Jus-tice, Mr. Justice Morris and Mr. Justice Shepard. Nos. 465 to 469-Pryor agt. McIntire et al.; Brown agt. same; Ackerman agt. same; Southey et al. agt. same; Hayne et al. agt. Southey et al, agt, same; Hayne et al, agt, same; argument commenced by F. H. Mackey for appellants and continued by Enoch Totten for appellee. No. 482-Magruder agt, Belt; judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Alvey. No. 460-Follansbee et al. agt, Follansbee et al.; decree affirmed; costs to be paid out of assets in hands of trustees; opinion by Mr. Justice Shepard. No. 475-Straus agt. Hensey; judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Alvey. No. 193-Lyon agt. Ford et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Marris. Nos. 562 and 563-Herrell & Co. agt. Donovan et al., and Johrson agt. Donovan et al.; judgment affirmed. al., and Johnson agt. Donovan et al.; judg-ment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Morris.

Equity Court No. 1.—Chief Justice Bingham Freeland agt. Irving; time to take testi-meny limited to thirty days. Littlefield agt. Manogue; pro confesso against Defendants Padgett and Fickling granted. Kelpy agt. Kelpy; testimony before Chas. W. Stetson, examiner, ordered taken. Ryan agt. O'Brien; reference to auditor ordered. Sullivan agt. Mace; Thos. M. Carr admitted party complainant. Woodard agt. Williams; pro confesso against Defendant Moulter granted.

Moulter granted. Circuit Court No. 1-Judge Bradley. Circuit Court No. 1—Judge Bradley.
Horn agt. Paradise; defendant called and judgment for piaintiff. Hyatt agt. Pettit & Dripps; ordered on stet calendar. Wm. Garner agt. D. M. Ramsdell; verdict for plaintiff for one cent damages. Hunter agt. Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Co.; stricken from calendar as settled. Gottschalk Co. agt. Marshall, judgment by default. Clark agt. Phillips; do. Dorsey agt. District of Columbia et al.; judgment in certiorari. certiorari.

Circuit Court No. 2-Judge McComas. Rathbone agt. Hamilton; appeal bond fixed at \$500. Walter agt. Richardson; fiat on sci fa.

Criminal Court No. 1-Judge Cole.

A. Kahn & Co. agt. Voigt & Haas; judgment on verdict. T. E. Young agt. R. Strachar; verdict for plaintiff for \$257.75.

Criminal Court No. 2-Judge Cox. Criminal Court No. 2-Juage Cox.
United States agt. Thaddeus Bellows, embezzlement; defendant arraigned, plea guilty, sentence jail three months. United States agt. Chas. Mobbley, larceny from the person; recognizance, \$500, taken, with Patrick and Catherine McCarthy sureties.

Probate Court-Judge Hagner.
Estate of Chas. N. Larner; executor bonded and qualified. Estate of Geo. W. Joyce; petition for probate of will filed. Estate of Jane E. Tuite, proof of publication.

### Tomorrow's St. Asaph Entries.

First race seven furlongs-Laurella, Lena H., Van Dyke, Bayler, Pink H., Jack Mur-H., Van Dyke, Bayler, Pink H., Jack Murray, Westover, Solomon, The General, Fernwood, Prather, Martel, 100.

Second race, five and a half furlongs, maidens, all ages, selling—Georgic R., King of Hearts, 110; Bloodstone, Balmoral, By Gordon, Billy Leggings, Clovis, Scataway, Gold Fly, Bine Bonnet, 102; Genesee II, Muliaghmere, 95.

Third race, six and a quarter furlongs, selling—Doc Eirch, 100; Hippena, 103; Cheddar, Remorse, Fidget, Lento, Jewsharp, Waywayorda, Red Star, Pickaway, Blue Bird, Galety, 100.

Bird, Gaiety, 100.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling—Venusberg, Red Cross, Minnie S., Saginaw, Nemo, Marguerite II, 110; Mohawk, Bob Miller, Tralee, Velvet Rose, Jim Donlen, Brogan, 100 Bird, Galety, 100.

100.
Fifth race, mile—Devisee, Andrew D.,
Chief Jstice, Longshanks, Paymaster,
Marksman, Hammie, 105; Luke Richards,
Dr. Helmuth, Gov. Fifer, All Night, 102. Sixth race, six and a half furlongs, selling

—Miss Tristan, Mote, 109; Billy Boy, Joe

Mack, 107; Bronston, Dr. Johnson, 104; Miss

Agnes, Patti, 90; Hazel, 94; Monitoress, 80.

Dyposite Larsburgh Bros.

## THE SLACK CHILDREN

Affidavits Made at the Injunction Proceedings Today.

Barry Bulkley Tells of a Dinner Partv.

THE WIFE'S STATEMENT

fren of the late Wm. H. Slack, two girls of tender age, was again before the court today, the petition of the little ones' grandfather, Wm. B. Slack, for an injunction restraining all parties from seeking by legal proceedings here or elsewhere to dis-turb Mrs. Addie Slack Perrine's possession of the children, being brought up before Judge Hagner in Equity Court No. 2 this As heretofore stated in The Star, the peti-

As heretofore stated in The Star, the petition for the injunction recited the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Slack had separated several months previous to his death, last October, and also the fact that by the provisions of his will, made July 12, 1805, his entire estate was left to his sister, Mrs. Perrine, in trust for the children until they married or reached the age of twenty-one years, Mrs. Perrine being also appointed by the will the guardian of her nieces.

Accompanying the petition for the injunction were a number of exhibits, including the records of the legal proceedings in New Jersey, where Mrs. Slack sought to recover possession of her children, and where she was finally awarded the custody of them, but not until after the Perrines where she was finally awarded the custody of them, lut not until after the Perrines had removed the little ones out of the jurisdiction of the New Jersey courts to this city. In the hearing today the petition and exhibits were read by counsel for the Perrines, Messrs. Carlisle and Johnson and Jere M. Wilson. One of the papers read was an affidavit of a servant woman in the Slack family, who testifed them Mrs. Slack was an amount of a servant woman in the Slack family, who testified that Mrs. Slack early in 1894 drove her husband from the house, applying a profane epithet to him. This woman, the nurse of the children, also swore that upon one occasion late in April, 1894, Mrs. Slack took Mr. Barry Bulk-lev, a teacher, in the Emerson Institute of the Committee of the Commit ley, a teacher in the Emerson Institute, to her bed room, where they remained, ac-cording to the woman, until 3 o'clock in the morning, the door of the bed room being locked. Mr. Bulkley Explains.

The testimony of Mr. Bulkley, introduced by counsel for Mrs. Slack, Messrs, A. S. by counsel for Mrs. Slack, Messrs, A. S. Worthington and Geo. E. Hamilton, was also read to the court. It was to the effect that after a dinner at Harvey's given by Mrs. Slack, April 30, 1894, to Mr. E. S. McCalmont, a Miss Morrison and himself, a great deal of wine was drunk, and that a number of mint juleps were also drunk when the party repaired, after the dinner, to Mrs. Slack's residence. There, Mr. Bulkley stated, he was overcome by the wine and liquors to such an extent that he staggered into a bed room apstairs.

gered into a bed room apstairs. He became dead to the world there, and He became dead to the world there, and upon awakening found himself lying upon a lounge in the room, learning from Mrs. Slack that he was in her bed room. He apologized to her as well as he could, he stated, and subsequently inquired of Mr. McCalmont if it would not be best for him to apologize to her husband. Mr. McCalmont thought not, however because of the estrayment here.

supported her husband and family, and that she settled upon him the income from \$12,000 besides giving him at one time \$15,000 to enter business. Frequent quarrels occurred between them, she said, lecause of his addiction to drink and because of his neglect of herself and children. The finally separated in March, 1894, and shi subsequently allowed the children to visi subsequently allowed the children to visit him in New Jersey, their father promis-ing in return that they should be returned to her. But they never have been al-lowed to return to her. Mrs. Slack then referred to the effort made by her in New referred to the effort made by her in New Jersey recently to gain possession of her children, stating that after the Perrines had taken them out of that jurisdiction she was not only there awarded the custody of them until they both reach the age of twenty-one years, but warrants for the arrest of the Perrines for commitment to jail were issued by the New Jersey court for contempt.

rest of the Perrines for commitment to jail were issued by the New Jersey court for contempt.

The decision of the New Jersey court, declared Mrs. Slack, is conclusive in the matter, and that she is, therefore, entitled to the custody of her children and to a dismissal of the petition for an injunction restraining her from seeking here to obtain possession of them by writ of habeas corpus. She not only denied the charges of immorality, indecent language and bad temper, saying that they have been made to poison the minds of her children against her, but also charged that the Perrines are not proper persons to have the custody of the children, saying that she has always been a kind, affectionate and devoted mother. Mrs. Slack stated that she is worth about \$100,000, and therefore is well able to provide for her children. Attached to her answer was the testimony taken on her behalf in the proceedings in New Jersey, in which Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Lieut Geo. P. Colvocorreseer of the navy, Dr. S. S. Adams, Mrs. Amanda T. Belknap, Mrs. Rucker, Miss Anna H. Easton and other people well-known here testified that in their opinion Mrs. Slack was a devoted mother and a woman of the highest character.

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